THE GRAND ROQUETTE.

LIFE OF FRENCH CONVICTS IN THE The Requests for Free Services Received GREAT PARIS PRISON.

Privileges Granted to Those Who Are Well Behaved-Luxuries That Are Purchusable-Rewards of Merit-Unwillingness to Leave When Declared Free.

It rests with the public prosecutor and not with the judge to determine in what prison a delinquent sentenced by the courts shall be confined. Prisoners condemned for crimes of comparatively minor importance may obtain permission to pass the time of their sentence in the Grand Requette prison on condition of ited number of trades pursued in the establishment few of the prisopers there are set to the trade they have been brought up to, so that they are generally obliged to learn a new one. Nor is there always work sufficient for all the inmaies, as that depends upon the demand in the markets; owing to this circumstance, there are often upward of 250 men without work, who lounge in the yard, or crowd in winter to the chauffoir, a large heated room on the ground floor. A prisoner of the lower classes, having no respectable connections, will seldom get the option of serving his time in solitary confinement, and thereby earning a remittance, as the cells are scarcely ever vacant; and he is removed else-

It is a strange sight to see the men shuffle and shamble with slouching gait round the exercise yard. One has only to look at them to be persuaded that the system of promiscuons repression is not calculated to deter men from crime, and that there is some virtue in solitary confinement from the first.

Four hundred men come out at a time. Speaking is structly prohibited, but it would seem as though nothing could prevent this rule from being infringed. As the prisoners walk round and round there is a buzzing mornaring sound, like the humming of a top, arising from the whispering exchanged, in definee of the warders, who walk round in an opposite direction to that taken by their

Close to the chapel are two stalls or booths, one of which communicates with the kitchen, under the management of a prisoner who holds the post of cantinier or satler, while the other is used by a marchand de coco, who sells cocon or licerica juice to his customers, each of whom, on payment of the sum stipulated in the tariff, can also purchase a demisetier or the fifth of a liter of wine. The prisoner is not permitted to buy more than that quantity, as drunkenness makes the men danger

The things to be bought at the prison canteen, besides wine, are cafe an lait, chocolate, butter, cheese, ham, sausages, eggs, salad, fruit, tinned ment, biscuits, stationery, ta-bacco and sauff.

The Cafe Riche and the Palais Royal, as these two booths are called, play an important part in the life of the inmates. Prisonerware allowed to smoke in Parisian inils. prevents that illicit treffic in tobacco which rings so many prisoners and warders to trouble in foreign prisons, and it also supplies a ready means of punishing a refractory ailbird. Order cannot be kept in a prison without corporal punishment. As a rule the behave exceedingly well, because they know that they can greatly alleviate the hardships of their position by so doing. For a first offense a man's tabacco and wind will be cut off for a week, for a second be may be forbidden to purchase anything at the canteen for a month; if he perseveres in his folly he will be prohibited from working that is, from earning money, and will be locked up in a cell, to endure the misery of

atter solitude and idieness.

If this severe measure fails and the man be comes obstreperous, he will be strait waistcoated and purinto a dark padded cell, where he may scream and kick at the wall to his heart's content. To these rational methods of coercion the most stubborn natures generally yield. It must be confused, however, thut here are certain desperate characters who delight in giving trouble, and who, untamed by repeated panishments, will often commit in most instances, as I say, the lighter means of restraint are sufficient to bring the prisoners to their senses. They cannot endure the idea of being debarred from presenting themselves at the cantson, or from paying a visit to the vendor of licerice juice, and the incentive thus provided for industry and good be havior has a salutary effect even upon the and then some revolt breaks out in the lock smith's shop, where the prisoners have sharp tools confided to them; and there is more than one instance where a priseuer has attempted the life of a warder, in order that a sentence of five or ten years may be increased into one of transportation for life to New Caledonia, the land of promise for the criminal anxious The cells, capable of holding over six home

dred prisoners, are above the workshops and occupy tierce whole floors. Each compartment has its bed, with a pullbasse, a good mattress, shoets changed once a week and a bianket such as many an honest workingman would be gind to get, and far better than the shakedown of the Limousin and the Auvergoat who have come to Paris to seek a fortune. The door of each cell contains a spy bole through which the warden on duty can see what his charge is doing at certain intervals of the day and night. Separate and narrow cells are provided for those whose emeanor and general conduct give rise to the impression that they are meditating sui-

The criminals at La Grande Roquette bave no complaints to make. They are treated with freternal solicitude, and legend says that those who have grown old in houses of detention and have made the round of every prison in France have shown the greatest unwillingness to leave this place when the law has declared them free. There are several old men about the place without family ties who, forgetting the world and forgetten by it, have managed to obtain some kind of employment, so as not to be compelled to leave the prisen, and to warrant their being fed and lodged at the expense of the country. The name of one of them is mentioned as a terror to say who might be tampted to betray the excrets of the prison-a certain liberated criminal who had some small duties assigned him, so that he might not be thrown on the streets with his gray hairs and in-He made a good living by giving items of information to longualists when any special criminal occupied the condemned cell He announced the appearance of the mounted municipal guard, who is always deputed to bring from the ministry of justice and the public prosecutor that sealed notice which leads to the guillotine being put up on the Place de La Requette.—Cor. Boston Tran-

An editor in Georgia has this notice pasted in his office: "Strangers calling on the editor during his absence from the office will please leave their cards. Candidates for the legislature must leave their cash."

Business in the Courts. Chollie-Weally, I couldn't come, don't you know. That business in the courts,

don't you know. Jones (who is a coarse, rough men)-Thunder and lighteins, you're no lawyer! Chollie-Ha, ha! So I'm not; but I'm a tennia playab, don't you know, and we had a game today, don't you know.-Washing-

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

PENSION AGENTS AND THE MONEY THEY MAKE.

by Congressmen and Others-A Young Man's Matrimonial Scheme - A. E. Rateman and His Risc.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, June - Ex-Pension Commissioner Tanner is making \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year as a pension attorney. For many years Mr. Tanner has been poor. He has expended most of his energies in making Grand Army and political addresses, hoping some day to get a good office as his reward. The reward came a year and a half ago, but it was an apple that turned paying twelve cents a day, or a little over to ashes on his lips. Now Tanner regrets 848 a year, to the state. But owing to the lim- that he did not abandon politics many years ago and go into the pension business. "If I had done so," he says, "I would now be a millionaire." Large fortunes have been made in the pension business at Washington, and made legitimately, too. Attorneys' fees are fixed by law, and the vet-

erans are rarely or never imposed on by

their agents.

The richest pension attorney in Washington is George E. Lemon, who also prints a soldiers' paper. Lemon is rated at \$2,000,-000. He is a bachelor, and I am told his personal expenses—the necessaries and luxuries of life-cost him from \$25,000 to \$50,-000 a year. He is noted, among other things, for possessing the most luxurious bachelor quarters in Washington. Lemon's rise to wealth is an example of what may be done by improving the opportuni-ties which chance throws in one's way. Lemon was a country boy from New York state who went into the war and rose to be a captain in the field. On his way home at the close of the war he stopped a few days in Washington to attend to some matters for his comrades, such as their dis-charge papers and undrawn pay. The red tape of the war department kept him here two or three weeks, and the longer he remained the more business he had on hand, for as soon as soldiers heard be was here attending to such matters they placed their cases in his charge and offered to pay him for his services. This brought to Lemon's notice the fact that there would be an enor-

ness with much energy. While Lemon has had the greatest success in this line there are scores of rich men in town who made their money in the same way. Col. Dudley, formerly pension ommissioner, is making \$30,000 a year as a pension agent and as much more as a lawyer and claim attorney. Col. Dudley draws salaries from several large corporations for looking after their interests at the national capital. Armour & Co., of Chicago, pay him \$5,009 a year and a rail-

mous pension, pay and claim business growing out of the war, and he settled

right down here and went into that busi-

road company pays \$7,500. One of the rich pension agents here is Alexander Kennedy, now an elderly man. Kennedy was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and came out of that conflict as poor as a church mouse. Believing that the Mexican war veterans should have pensions right away, and not knowing what else to do, he started an organization of soldiers for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on congress. He was in orrespondence with thousands of soldiers, as secretary of the organization, and came on to Washington to labor in their interest. When the pension law was finally passed the thought occurred to him that the soldiers would like to have some one here to look after their claims, so he sent outcirculars offering to put cases through the pension office for \$10 apiece, and in less than sixty days 10,000 letters, containing \$100,000, came through the mails to Mr. Kennedy. At one leap, therefore, he rose from poverty to wealth.

Pension agents make money, notwith-standing the fact that every member of congress is a pension attorney. Our states-men say a very large part of their labor is creases of pensions, for their constituents. lest members of cougress keep what they call a pension book, a little blank book ruled off with columns for names of correspondents, number of cases in pension office, date of filing, status in the office and so on. In some of these books there are more than one thousand cases. Members from the western states are particu larly burdened with this sort of work, and several of them keep a clerk busy all time running to the pension office and answering letters.

Some of these congressmen have pretty hard times to get along here in Washington. I know one who with his family lives in very plain style. The eldest daughter s a clerk in the census office, and in addition to this she teaches music and elecuion. At 4 o'clock her work is done in the census office and then she hurries 'home to meet her pupils. Another daughter is also a clerk in the census office and a son at-tends to his father's correspondence. The ncome of the family is about \$10,000 a year, but they save precious little. Members of congress are not the only

residents of Washington who are burdened with requests to run errands for people in the country. Department officials, professional and business men who happen to be well known in some parts of the country are being constantly appealed to for help in pension matters, in looking up claims, or in office getting. A newspaper friend of nine tells how he manages in such cases His father is a prominent and popular citizen of St. Louis. His friends and acquaintances go to him and say: "I believe ou have a son in Washington who is de ing pretty well, haven't you?" "Yes."
"He knows all the big people down there, and could help me immensely if he only would. Please give me a letter to him. Of course the letter is written, and the man either comes on to Washington in erson or writes and tells what he ike to have done, inclosing the letter of in troduction. But father and son have an understanding and a password. When the old gentleman's letters are signed simply 'Yours," the son knows the men to whom the letters were given are real friends of the writer, and that if possible their re quests are to be granted; but letters signed "Your affectionate father" are thrown into the waste basket and the requests or ersons accompanying them politely but persistently neglected.

This reminds me of the story of a certain rising statesman, now a member of the house of representatives but hopeful of becoming a senator at an early day. He was a poor department clerk here, but had, through some friends, received an invitaion to visit an old and wealthy family of Kentucky in which was a marriageable and altogether attractive daughter. Real izing his humble let in life, and naturally desiring to make an impression on hi hosts, he exampled with some of hi friends before starting for Kentucky. The

result was a conspiracy, bold and artful, Half a dezen of the young man's cronics agreed to write him two or three letters every day and to send him occasional telegrams. They kept their word, and letters and telegrams fairly poured in upon the guest of that tine old Kentucky family. They kept their word, and letters

The observing page and marning and the equally watchful daughter were impressed by the importance of a young man who received so many letters and telegrams, and were delighted to unscover from the printed lines on the envelopes that the

retary of the treasury and other cabinet officials, and some even from the president himself. In bursts of confidence the young guest road aloud parts of some of these let ters, such as requests from the private secretary of the president that the guest quickly return to Washington, as the chief magistrate desired to consult him on impertant matters, and word from members of the cabinet that so and so had been appointed to such and such offloes at his request. Some of these letters and telegrams were permitted to lie about in the young man's room, where servants could them over to their heart's content. One can easily imagine that the young gentle man was made much of by the family They took him to their hearts and gave him their fairest daughter in marriage, and this daughter is now one of the belles of Washington. Of course her husband has long since confessed to her his decep-tion and been forgiven with the remark that she did not marry him for the letters

Speaking of the indiscriminate use of official stationery by Tom. Dick and Harry recalls to mind the carper of A. E. Bate man, now one of the opulant and powerful magnates of Wall street. He was a clerk in the navy department some years ago and had some trouble with his superiors which resulted in his discharge, despite the influence of his relative and patron, Senator Sherman. Thus thrown upon his own resources Bateman looked about for something to do. He had made two or three small but successful investments in stocks and he now began studying the market and inducing a few of his friends to go in with him in speculations. He and Rogers, private secretary to President Hayes, were great friends, and Bateman had a habit of going over to the White House and using the official stationery in

he received.

sending out his business letters. There must have been some charm in the neatly embossed noteheads and envelopes, for Bateman's trade as a broker rapidly increased, and ere long he was able to open handsome offices of his own and to provide himself with his own stationery. Having made a little money in Washington he went up to New York, where he managed to attract the attention of Phil Armour the packer, who occasionally goes into Wall street for a splurge. Armour gave him big orders, and these brought him fame and fortune. It is said Bateman caught Armour's fancy by his epigram-matic method of talking, but the tradition of Washington is that Bateman made him self a millionaire by the use of executive mansion stationery.

Senator Sherman, by the way, is himself one of the money makers of congress. Out in the northern and northwestern parts of the city one may see whole blocks of small houses that were built by the senator for renting out. In this way I am told be makes his capital earn about 12 percent. annually, as small houses rent to much better advantage than large ones. The investment is pretty sure to be a good one in the end, for the value of real estate is steadily advancing. Senator Sherman was one of the leaders in that real estate movement which drew the seat of population and of fashion in this capital to the northwestern part of the town. Hundreds of fortunes have been made out-of the rise of values in the wake of that movement Just now Senator Sherman is taking the lead in another direction. Nearly every day at 3 o'clock he leaves the senate and drives about Capitol Hill, looking over property that is for sale, conferring with

his agents and making purchases. Capitol Hill is really the most desirable residence district in Washington. It is the region which Washington and the founders of the city designed for the center of fashion. The Capitol was built at one side of the hill, with its main front facing the favored section. But perverse posterity concluded to build a modern city in the other direction, in the rear of the Capitol, and the government has just expended more than a million dollars trying to give the great Capitol a new front. Of course Capitol Hill property has been neglected and has fallen in value till lots almost under the shadow of the dome are now worth an average of but \$1.50 a square foot, while land two or three miles away to the northwest sells at \$5 or \$6 a foot. Senator Sherman evidently believes that the pendulum will swing back toward the plans of the fathers and cause enormous advances in values on the sightly, breezy hill, for he is investing heavily in lands and

Visitors to the city, particularly foreign ers, cannot understand why the Capitol of the United States is so meanly surrounded. One of the most boantiful of sites for a large structure is occupied by the grandest build-ing in the world. Only two modern and respectable buildings are anywhere near, these being the Ben Busler mansion and a new-apariment house now vacant. All the other houses are old or squalid. A street car barn occupies a conspicuous corner opposite the Capitol grounds. On another corner are a number of low drinking places. Austoneyard adjoins the car stades. All about are vacant lots, refuse heaps and grazing grounds for goats. In any other-country a great capitol like this would be surrounded with magnificent buildings. The car stables, the stoneyard. the low dives, the goats and refuse heaps would be sweptaway. I miss my guess if that very thing does not occur in a short time, and in myopinion theman who buys ground near the Capitel and holds to it ten or fifteen years will gratefully remember ROBERT GRAVES. me in his will.

He Kissed the Negro Cook.

It is hardly safe to kiss a woman in the dark unless you are absolutely sure of her identity. Because he "took chances" a Louisville young man recently nearly lost a flancee. A few nights ago he called on the young lady and entered the parlor. There was no light in the ball or in the room. In a short time he heard his girl coming down the steps. He stepped out into the hall, and as she reached the bottom of the states he inclosed her in his arms and imprinted a long, lingering kiss upon he ruby lips. Releasing her he struck a match and lit the gas, then turning to smatch another kiss he was hoprified to see before him the black cook. He gave her a dollar not to say anything, but the story was too good to keep and she told it. It passed from one person to another until it known to all his friends, and his life is anything but a hopey one, perticularly as the lady of his choice is wavering in her original intention of marrying him.

Tit for Tat.

Miss Vassor - Don't you think Miss Springleve is a charming poetess? Uncle Salomon-Oh, yes, a very sweet costess, and her cousin, Miss Chalmers, is a charming painteress, and her Aunt Lucrece is an excellent sculptoress, and her mother used to be an excellent dishwasheress, and-____Life

A Warning Beeded. Peddler-Brooms! brooms! Housewife-I'll take one. Not that one. want one with a good strong handle. Husband (going ent)—Ce scool thought, Mary, I think I'll be home very early this

evening.-Boston Courier. Knowing a Heap. "Hello, Uncle Mose," said a colored boy on Pennsylvania avenue, "readin' de pa-

"Yes, sale; dat's what I is," said the venerable negro, as he arifusted his spectacles and shook a fold out of the journal that

"Her yoh notussed dat yoh hez it up side down

letters were from senators and representa-tives, from the secretary of state, the sec-

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PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Do Meads Grow After Mid Age?-Mr. Gladstone's Experience.

Some statements have recently appeared in regard to an alleged steady increase in the size of Mr. Gladstone's head, which it is said is rendered manifest by a progressive enlargement in the size of the hat required to cover it. In regard to these The Lancet says the correspondence exhibits an extraordinary ignorance of well ascer-tained facts; for if there is one thing which would be acknowledged by all anatomists and physiologists it is that the nervous system, like other parts of the body, undergoes atrophy with advancing age-an atrophy that pervades every tissue, and is as apparent in the thinning of the vocal cords that alters the voice to "childish treble" as in the shrunk shanks for which the "youthful hose, well saved, are a world

No reason can be assigned why the brain | quietly. ahould escape the general change that affects the digestive and the circulatory a few unbelievers. There was a farmer systems alike. Its attributes and faculties and his wife and five children, and he got only a steady decline. To compare Mr. Gladstone with Napoleon, respecting whom a similar story is related, is absurd. The head of Napoleon may have grown be-tween 20 and 45, because his brain was greatly exercised during the last ten years of the past century and the first ten of the present, but no calls have been made on Mr. Gladstone of late years at all comparable to the strain on the mental and bodily powers of the French emperor during that eventful period. The ossification of the sutures of the cranium practically prevents increase of the volume of the brain in advanced life; and even granting some slight increase, such increase would be compensated for by the attenuation of the cranial bones, which is well known to occur in old A change in form there may be, but

Typhus and Ground Water.

It is claimed that a connection exists beease increasing in force as the water goes the variations of ground water. From 1838, it is stated, the typhus mortality in only a question of time." Hamburg steadily fell from 19 to 2 or 3 per whereas before 1885 the epidemic was a summer one, with its maximum in August, it now became a winter one, with maximum in December. The curve of ground water continued to have the same course as before. Professor Bruckner and he jumped up and down and swore points out that this epidemic of 1884-87 that it was to be twelve months winter. corresponded in time with certain harbor works being carried out at Hamburg, and he attributes it to the upturning of enormous masses of earth, the abode of numberless bacteria, whose diffusion among the inhabitants was thus facilitated."

Morphine Mania.

In referring in one of her lectures to I tell you so? tonable women Mrs. Jenness Miller is reported as saying: "The increase of the morphine mania may well fill us with shame for the folly and weak man and I want him arrested."—Detroit Free Press. for the folly and weakness of our sex, and should moderate our boast about the progress and enlightenment of the age. Culture is of little value if it permits its votaries reduces them to the level of the most ignorant crone that ever sought refuge from poverty and care in gin, and who in the destitution of creature comfort has plausible excuse for her infirmity. The me men are to some extent responsible for this permicious practice by too indiscriminately prescribing morphine injections.

A Remedy for Black and Blue. To prevent the blood from settling under a bruise there is nothing to compare with the tincture or a strong infusion of capsicum annuum mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage of gum arabic, and with the addition of a few drops of glycerin. This should be painted all over the surface with a camel's hair pencil and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted this treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the bruised tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic stiff neck, according to St. Louis Polyclinic.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

The Value of Repose of Expression Frewning, Squinting, Etc.

Have you studied repose of expression If so you have learned one of the most im portant rules for preserving your good looks, says Dorothy Maddox. Bad practices which my French teacher calls "tics. such as lifting the forehead, drawing down the mouth, frowning, squinting, and other face gestures are not only arch enemies to one's prettiness, but are utterly inconsistent with good breeding. I frequently meet with women who, when they weep, seem to feel called upon to screw up their poor countenances in such a grotesque manner that one is moved to a feeling of amuse ment rather than one of sympathy. Then there are others who cannot indulge in a good hearty laugh without doing positive tolence to all the laws that govern an attractive expression.

Mothers are largely to blame for this sort of thing. They seem to be perfectly indif-ferent to the fact that their children eat with their mouths open, punctuate in fact everything they do and say by a series of grimaces that would do credit to a chim-panzee. This sort of a thing grows with their growth, and by the time they have reached their teens they have furrowed lines that grow desper and deeper as the years creep on apace. Don't mistake stolidity of expression for repose of manner. Now this is a habit as unfortunate to ac-

quire as the grimace.

Investigate the matter and you will quickly discover that the placid, fair faced woman who is dubbed as young looking as her daughter has cultivated a serenity of disposition which is a better safeguard against the inroads of time than all the cosmetics in the world. Have you not often wondered, when meeting with dear old Quaker ladies, at the fresh com-plexion and serenely fair face which age has falled to mark with wrinkles! Certainly these women have not been spared the trials and tribulations of life. Then, what is their secret? Just ask one of them and she will tell you that she has been thoroughly disciplined in the art of con-

You often hear the remark. What an expressive face! But that very play of expres sion will later on bring its owner to grief A fatal network of lines is formed that not all the creams in Christendom will eradi-cate. So, look out, my fair readers, that you do not follow the example of the old lady of Dickens' creation by indulging in "one vast, substantial smile," as the consequences are bound to be most disastrons

A Lien Loose One night when old Dan Rice was exhib fting his circus in an Ohio town it came on to rain about the time the performance was over, and hundreds of people stuck to the tent for shelter. Dan didn't want to be mean, but the canvas must come down so he sent three of the men through the crowd to whisper:

"Don't get excited and make a rush, but I must inform you that the Numidian lion has escaped from his cage. Please go out

The people went out fast enough—all but a few unbelievers. There was a farmer attain their highest excellence at or before them in a circle in the ring and placed four mid age, and from that time forth exhibit or five pickles, three or four hard boiled only a steady decline. To compare Mr. eggs and a paper of salt in his straw hat in the centre. One of the men came up and inquired:

What are you doing here, old man?" "Waitin"," was the reply. "Didn't you know the lion was loose?"

"Yasa, I heard 'em say so. Is it true!" "Of course it is." "Regular lion?"

"Yes. "Regular Numidian lion!"

"Yes. "Healthy and fat?"

"Yes." "Waal, that's what we're waitin' fur. We're a calculatin' to eat the durned critter afore we go, and I wish you'd hurry him up!"-New York Sun.

He entered the Woodbridge street station shortly after dinner yesterday, with a tern cont, his back all dust and a red lump on tween ground water and typhus, the dis- his forehead, and when asked to state his

down, and declining as the water rises. It is stated in Nature that, according to Professor Bruckner, the last typhus epidemic in Hamburg was quite in discordance with never come. Says I to him, says I: "'Possess your soul with patience. It is

"I met him again in April. It was cold 1,000, but from 1885 it rose again to 9; and and rainy, and he said he doubted if we should ever have warm weather. Says I to htm, says I: 'My friend, don't blaspheme. Nature

knows what is for our best good."
"I met him for the third time in May,

Says I to him, says I: "The impetuosity of some men works their rain. Trust in Providence." "And just now I met him out here. He had his coat and hat off and was sitting

on a box and panting like a dog. And I went up to him and says, says I: " 'Are this hot 'unif for you, and didn't

A Bright Boy.

Charlie S— is a very bright boy and never at a loss for an excuse. He is also something of a naturalist. Walking slong with a young lady one day he heard a tree tond surfacely begin its shrill chirp. "It will rait within twenty four hours," he announced, egacularly. "That is a sure sign; never known to fail." His prediction was received in good faith; but after twenty-four hours of remarkably pleasant weather he was teken to task about his prediction. "Oh, well," he replied, instanty, in an injured tone, "the old tree toad ed. I am not responsible for his morals. Another time, having been requested to perform some little service, he came to receive his reward. His father offered him his choice between a silver dime and an old fashioned copper cent. "I have always been taught to take the smallest piece,"



Snake-Den't rise on my account.

A woman is this state, in filling out a rensus blank, port down her husband as a unatio. She told the census enumerator that he was at present engaged in paying an election bet by pushing a wheelbarros twenty-five miles, and she didn't expect him home for a week .- Norristown Herald.

A Fowl Tip. Boarding Mistress-How did you like the turkey! Boarder—It reminded me of the time I

vas in the minstrel business. Boarding Mistress—How so! Boarder-That was when I played the bones -- Lawrence American.



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